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emptying of such receptacles as the people possess would cause great suffering, yet they may all be regarded as good breeding places for mosquitoes. A number of discarded bottles and a barrel filled with rain water found near one of the docks revealed large numbers of the larvæ of *Stegomyia fasciata*. It requires the greatest care and unrelenting vigilance on the part of the sanitary inspectors to prevent such accumulations of water in old containers around the dwellings of the negroes.

The last case of yellow fever on the Isthmus was reported in Colon on December 14, 1905. Although but 60 days have elapsed since this case, I do not believe that the infection exists at present in this port, for it is reasonable to infer that, with the number of *Stegomyia* found breeding about the town, a single focus would be sufficient to cause a spread of the disease, as the nonimmune population is considerably larger than last year.

Rigid quarantine restrictions against possibly infected places are being maintained. All nonimmune passengers from such ports are held in quarantine to complete 6 full days from time of embarkation. The detention barracks of the isthmian quarantine service are completed and open for the reception of both cabin and steerage passengers. These barracks are located on the extreme eastern end of the northern shore of the island in a well-isolated spot. They are well equipped and under excellent management.

RUSSIA.

Report from St. Petersburg—Plague in the Province of Astrakhan.

The following is received from Ambassador Meyer, under date of January 31 and February 1:

A new case of plague was discovered on January 2, 1906, in the district of the Kirghiz Steppe.

Since December 28, 1905, 7 cases of plague, of which 5 were fatal, occurred at Karabaklan, district of Krassnoyarsk, in the Kirghiz Steppe.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Lourenço Marquez*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 48, including 6 from tuberculosis.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco*.—Two weeks ended January 15, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 308, including measles 1, whooping cough 1, plague 2, smallpox 43, and 61 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*British Columbia—Victoria*.—Month of January, 1906. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths 26, including enteric fever 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Strasburg*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 167,342. Total number of deaths, 234, including diphtheria